Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-6, 9-23, 25-38, 40-56, and 58-63 remain in the application. Claims 1-

6, 9-23, 25-38, 40-56, and 58-63 are subject to examination. Claims 1, 9, 15,

31, and 47 have been amended.

Under the heading "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103" on page 2 of the above-

identified Office Action, claims 1-6, 9-23, 25-38, 40-56, and 58-63 have been

rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,657,952 to Shiragaki et al. in

view of Published U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0206527 A1 to

Yim under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 1, 9, 15, 31, and 47 have been amended to better define the invention.

Support for the changes can be found by referring to the application at page 16,

lines 4-8 and at page 18, lines 1-5, for example.

Claims 1, 9, and 15 have been amended to specify: wherein when one of said

plurality of said transceivers initiates a transmission of the communication

information on said communication bus, the one of said plurality of said

transceivers simultaneously transmits the communication information in the

clockwise direction and in the counterclockwise direction.

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Claims 31 and 47 have similarly been amended to specify: wherein when one

of said plurality of said transceivers initiates a transmission of the information to

be transmitted on said communication bus, the one of said plurality of said

transceivers simultaneously transmits the information to be transmitted in the

clockwise direction and in the counterclockwise direction.

The claimed invention is directed towards a transceiver that simultaneously

transmits an item of communication information on a communication bus in

both the clockwise and counterclockwise directions.

Shiragaki et al. teaches nothing relating to a simultaneous transmission of an

item of communication information. The system in Shiragaki et al. first

transmits an item of information in one direction on the working ring.

Presumably, the transmission direction is chosen depending upon which

direction provides the shorter or quicker path to the destination node. Shiragaki

et al. specifically teach that after a fault is detected, the item of information,

which was initially transmitted on the working ring, is subsequently

<u>retransmitted</u> in the opposite direction on the protection ring (see column 6,

lines 34-41, for example).

Similarly, Yim teaches that one transmission direction is chosen depending

upon which direction avoids traffic congestion (see paragraph 40, for example).

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Therefore, even if there were a suggestion to modify the teaching in Shiragaki

et al. based on the teaching in Yim, the invention as now defined by claims 1,

9, 15, 31, and 47 would not have been obtained.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken

alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claims 1, 9,

15, 31, or 47. Claims 1, 9, 15, 31, and 47 are, therefore, believed to be

patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as

well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1, 9, 15, 31, or 47.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-6, 9-23, 25-

38, 40-56, and 58-63 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable,

counsel would appreciate receiving a telephone call so that, if possible,

patentable language can be worked out.

Petition for extension is herewith made. The extension fee for response within

a period of one month pursuant to Section 1.136(a) in the amount of \$120.00 in

accordance with Section 1.17 is enclosed herewith.

Please charge any other fees that might be due with respect to Sections 1.16

and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-

1099.

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Appl. No. 10/021,705 Reply to Office Action of May 15, 2008 Amdt. Dated September 15, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

/Laurence A. Greenberg/ Laurence A. Greenberg (Reg. No. 29,308)

MPW:cgm

September 15, 2008

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